ſame ſeaſon without ſowing oats, might anſwer the end propoſed. But having never made the experiment I can ſay nothing certain on that head.

I am, &c.

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Head of Elk, Nov. 30, 1768.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. PETER MILLER, *of* Ephratah, *to Mr.* CHARLES THOMSON, *on the time of ſowing* PEASE, *ſo as to preſerve the Crop from being worm-eaten.*

" THE peaſe I ſend you the ſample of are the produce of " laſt ſummer. Their ſeed was very much worm-eaten, " but as the crop produced from them was no way infected, " it is evident that their ſafety depended entirely on the time " of ſowing; which is about the 10th of June, new ſtyle. " This hath been confirmed to me by a farmer here of a long " experience.

" THE beſt method would be to begin ſowing towards the " latter end of May, and continue for a few weeks, ſowing " ſome each week, or at the diſtance of 3 or 4 days, in order " to diſcover whether the worm does not come from ſowing in " an improper ſeaſon. Some Albany peaſe might likewiſe be " tried as ſeed; all which I recommend to the prudent con- " ſideration of your ſociety. For, if you could make any ſure " diſcovery for the uſe of the country, the public would be " greatly indebted to you.

" PEASE were heretofore very plenty in Pennſylvania. I " knew one farmer in *Oley* who raiſed ſixty buſhels at a crop, " and I did not hear that they were damaged at that time by " the worm. I muſt not forget to tell you, that, as the peaſe " I have ſent you are of an excellent kind, and very ſcarce " here, you will be careful to propagate their ſpecies. As " to the *lentils* which are ſent, the time of ſowing them is " early in the ſpring, and moſt commonly with oats."

N. B.

N. B, It is recommended to ſuch as ſhall make experiments of ſowing peaſe late, in order to have a crop free from the worm, that they would keep an account of the times of ſowing, and the effect thereof, in regard to their crops.

An eaſy Method of preſerving SUBJECTS *in* SPIRITS.

By Mr. Lewis Nicola.

PERSONS curious in preſerving Specimens for Natural Hiſtory are often diſappointed by the evaporation of the ſpirits, which occaſions the loſs of the ſubject intended to be preſerved, or they muſt be very careful in often examining their bottles, or putting ſpirits in ſuch as they find have occaſion for a freſh ſupply, which, in a large collection requires much time, trouble, and expence. This induced Mr. de Reaumur to try many experiments, in order to obviate this inconvenience; which he gave to the public in a long diſſertation, inſerted in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year 1746, after mentioning his different trials, he recommends two methods.

The firſt is, to get bottles with glaſs ſtoppers of a conic form in the part that enters the neck of the bottle, and broad and flat at the other end. When the ſpirits and ſpecimen, ſupported by a piece of wire, are put in, a little Mercury muſt be thrown into the bottle, and the ſtopper fixed in its place, and ſecured by a piece of bladder or leather tied round it and the neck of the bottle; the whole muſt be reverſed and placed on the broad end of the ſtopper, which occaſions the Mercury to ſettle between the neck of the bottle and ſtopper, and obſtructs the evaporation of the ſpirits by the only paſſage through which the fine parts could fly off He ſays, nut oil, thickened to the conſiſtence of honey, by a long expoſure to the air which will give it weight ſufficient to ſink in a weak ſpirit, may ſupply the place of Mercury.

The ſecond method is, for bottles that have not glaſs ſtoppers for which he recommends a layer, of about two lines thickneſs